# ARMS AND DROWSY EYES" LOYD GEORGE ASSAILS CABINET'S ment leader, says that he stands as a Unionist and has been the leader of the Unionist party for the last eighteen months, "No difference of principle separates me from the Unionist party or from its present leader," says the manifesto. "I hope to give Mr. Bonar Law the same support that I would have expected from the beginning of the war in have felt that the struggle of parties must be subordinated to the safety of the nation." The manifesto asserts that nothing but the union of parties could have gained the victory in the war or led the nation through the difficulties since the armistice. Mr. Chamberlain, in the document, regretted that cooperation between the Coalition Liberals and Conservatives had ended and expressed the fear of a mistake in the dividing of the moderate but progressive parties, It was occurring at a time, it read, "when our united efforts were needed to secure peace in the world, to establish prosperity in this country, to protect the freedom of the individual citizens and secure him the fruits of his industry. Mr. Chamberlain continued to urge close cooperation if a strong stable government is to be formed. "Therefore, I hold myself the to cooperate within my own party with those who have been our colleagues and allies in the late Government," the statement reads. SCOTLAND GIVES HIM WONDERFUL RECEPTION KAISER ASKS GIFTS BE

offected. Horne was, with the help of oriected. Horse was, with the help of the Geddes committee, able to cut down very considerably. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer was a member of the Government and, my recollection is, was a member of the

becollection is, was a member of the finance committee. I have never recalled any suggestion be made which would effect any further reduction.

Then there is my old friend, my present friend and, I sincerely trust, my future friend, Bonar Law. I am fighting no personal battle. I should be ashamed if I were to invite the verdict of 21,000,000 electors upon a personal issue. I won't do it. I waited for Bonar Law's explanation. I am more puzzled than ever.

fore puzzled than ever.
I cannot find that he pretends there I cannot find that he pretends there was any difference of opinion on any question of policy. He does not arraign our policy or our administration. He talks about economy. Yes: but no man at the Exchequer has ever worked harder for economy or achieved more economy than the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, Horne. He worked hard, he worked continuously and he worked successfully. It was to effect still more economy, and any buriness man knows you must go slow in effecting economy. It is not a question of putting a knife through the ledger. It has to be done gradually and carefully. When you commence cutting a corn you must be careful not to cut into the blood. It commence cutting a corn you must be careful not to cut into the blood. It is gradual business, and it was being done. I don't know of any one who is left us who has rendered very conspicuous assistance.

I cannot recall a single case which would evoke any sentiment of grati-tude in the minds of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and myself. Cer-tainly in economy there was no quar-

I find a good many vague phrases about a negative policy. A negative that—some better than others. I was fated never to enjoy it. But I'm looking out for concrete proposals that justify the shattering of that great combination—the divided Conservative party. What is there? Two concrete proposals. The Cabinet secretariat is to be taken from Whitehall to the Treasury chambers. There is to be no Pensions Minister. I shall have something to say upon shall have something to say upon this great achievement in the face of

this great achievement in the face of many dangers.

Six great sons of Conservative Ministers are to be driven out. What for? In order to put Sir Maurice Hankey in the pantechnicon van and transfer him from one side of the street to the other—and in order to decapitate ehe pensions department and send it running headless around the Treasury yard.

#### Describes Ouster Meeting.

Extraordinary things are done by people who don't know where they are. There was a meeting of shareholders—the majority of whom were preference shareholders. It was held in a West End Club, and without consulting the rest they decided to wind up the concern and take it over themselves. Why? Well, they said they wanted to make great changes in management. The ablest and most experienced old servants were to be dismissed and there were to be promotions in the out-kitchen. And then, there was the managing director. They said some nice things about him. They said he was an excellent man for pulling the business out of difficulties, but no good in quiet times. He was always wanting to move and they wanted to its down. They wanted to adopt a negative attitude—wanted some one else to push and go. To use the golfer's phrase, they saw he was very good with the nibilick—excellent at getting the hall out of the tough—but on the green he was too energetic. They wanted somebody with a feebler stroke. That is not for me to say. It's not for me to say if they got it.

me to say. It's not for me to say if they got it.

## Are We Out of the Rought

But are we really out of the rough? That's the question I want to ask. Go to the Glasgow shippards for the answer. Look at the numbers of unempioyed, then read the Labor manifesto and then ask the question: Are we out of the rough? It was a manifesto issued to a people trussed with insequel to a people trussed with insequel to a people trussed with insequent to the people of the peopl sued to a people trussed with taxa-

sued to a people trussed with taxation and sore with the wounds of the great war, exhausted and worried with anxieties about their daily bread.

We are not out of danger. It is a formidable challenge and it will appeal to millions. The die hards aren't the only people who are calling for a change. They are not the only people in a democratic country who have the right to call for a change. There are millions calling for another kind of change. This isn't the time for moderate men of the right tand menace in the left, menace to the right and menace in front; when we are surrounded by menaces on all sides and seeking a way to extricate ourselves from the pitfalls with which we are surrounded—this is no time to quarrel among ourselves.

## Walts to Hear From Bonar Law.

Waits to Hear From Bonar Law.

I have waited for an explanation from Bonar Law. The explanation he has given is that the trouble is not a national one. He said it was better to split the nation than to split the party. That's a bad reason for any Government to give to come to the country. The world is in such trouble and in such a condition that you cannot afford to indulge in party bickerings and squabbles until the nation is on a firm rock. I deeply deplore the decision, and all my friends likewise. All we can do is to do our best to avert the worst evils of a bad blunder, and that is what we propose to do.

If a partisan victory were snatched out of this election, that is not the end. The Socialist party is a new party and a great alternative, it has fought in one election, it is going to fight in another and it will fight in a third. I trust nothing will be done in the election that will make it difficult, and certainly nothing that will make it impossible for men of like mind who believe in keeping the country steady by pulling together in the beat to prevent it from capsizing.

sizing.

You must remember that the great upheavals in the past did not take place because of the strength of the subversive forces beneath, but because of the dissensions and distractions among the resisting force. Every great upheaval has occurred that way and men who introduce the element of division, of dispersion of the central force upon which we must depend for resistance, are helping the subversive and revolutionary elements that are attacking. Now that I have said all I could find in Bonar Law's speech, in so far as concrete proposals are concerned,

as concrete proposals are concerned, insere were two or three matters so extend they could not possibly be seriously considered. As to the rest, there are a good many vague and obscure phrases. There are two or three things there which give me much missivings, and I think I'm bound to call starting to them.

## Pensions Ministry.

The first appears to be a matter of no importance. Helieve me, it is. It is a proposal to get rid of the Pensions Ministry. Where was there a Minister

not so overburdened that he could possibly exercise direct supervision over the affairs of that important department? They are overwhelmed with letters calling attention to delay and failure, which are inevitable in the work of any department. Unless these matters are attended to these paor resistances and their families will these matters are attended to these poor pensioners and their families will inevitably suffer. And still more; in the end it will cost the State more, and, so far from saving money, money will continue to be squandered, because you cannot exercise supervision unless there is some one at the head to direct it.

to direct it.

I now come to the second matter, which gives me still greater misgivings, as I must speak quite frankly. It is the composition of the new Government. The situation of the country is such that it requires the direction of the ablest men available. An act of Government—of a successful Government—is to secure the ablest and best brains and most experienced minds to direct the affairs of the and best brains and most experienced minds to direct the affairs of the country. What has happened? It has to be discussed. In consequence what has happened in the last fortnight? Many of the ablest men, whose ser-vices were placed at the disposal of the State, are not available to the new

#### High Praise for Balfour.

I need not mention them at any great length, but do you know them? There is Balfour, one of the most amongst the great statesmen of the world. You know the services he rendered at the Washington conference. I don't know any other man who could have done it. With his special gifts of concentration, with his gift of vision and imaginaton—the services he rendered, not merely to the empire but to humanity, I use the word deliberately—are immortal, [Loud cheers.]

ILoud cheers.

I wish the Lord Chancellor hadn't been here. And he's not here! I wish Birkenhead hadn't been here. But there's no lawyer in England who won't tell you that the late Chancellor was the most brilliant Chancellor the country has seen for a generation. He has had to go.

I've told you what Horne has done. I could tell in addition, too, the services he rendered to the Admiralty during the war. Stanley Baldwin is now occupying his place. [Laughter.]

ter.]
And so on. I could go through the whole list. Sir Alfred Mond, one of the best business men in the country—and all the others. One name leaps to the lips of everybody. One of the most disinterested, patriotic and able men who ever served their country in high office—Alfred Chamberlain. First class brains! There are some people who don't like brains. They are afraid of them. They're afraid of them. They think they'll go off. They are shunned, believe me, in every business, and statesmanship is no exception. no exception.

#### Raps New Officials.

It's better to have a first class man than a second rate one. I don't want but I'm entitled to say this: Look at them! [Laughter.] There's not one

but I'm entitled to say this: Look at them! [Laughter.] There's not one of them, in achievement, experience or balance—and I'm entitled to say this—whom their best friends would compare with the men they have supplanted.

And why was this done? And let me call attention to the fact that it is only a few places that have been filled. You really don't know the worst. You may depend upon it that if before the election there is something better or even something which is equal to the sample, it would have been on the front page of the prospectus. Why don't they produce other men? It is obvious they are not men who will inspire confidence.

Well, when the nation is in such difficulties when trade is so bad, with 1,300,000 unemployed and with great difficulties at home and trouble abroad, you want the best brains the nation can put on board. They are entitled to it. That's why I have misgivings of a serious character. I remember very well the experience I had in office.

The first thing I ever did, whether in the Ministry of Munitions or the Exchequer, the Board of Trade or the Cabinet—the first thing I did was to look out for the best brains available and gather them around. That is obviously the thing to do and I wish Bonar Law had followed that example. If he had he would never have formed this administration.

this administration.

What is the next point which needs some consideration? I don't like the strictly negative attitude; it alarms strictly negative attitude; it alarms me. You cannot maintain it and all will teil you of the danger of an attitude of that kind or a pose of that kind when it is adopted. You stick to it long after it positively becomes of no use; and the time will come when you find you cannot adhere to it, when you've got to take some positive action, and then there will be a panic and rush and unconsidered things will have to be adopted in order to patch things up. It would be far better if they had gone on with positive actions, with an active mind and with eyes opened, not with folded arms and dreamy eyes, but looking alive when attending to the affairs of a great nation; and looking ahead, preparing things, attending to the difficulties of the nation and preparing for the difficulties ahead.

That is the attitude which ought to be adopted when the country is in great trouble, and adopted courageously. But do it resolutely, without regard for criticism by the Right or the Left. And if it fall because of criticism, the responsibility is not yours. Do your duty.

Look at the unemployment difficulty. To announce an attitude purely negative in character in the face of all that breeds despair, and despair is dangerous.

I know perfectly well there is no me. You cannot maintain it and all

all that breeds despair, and despair is dangerous.

I know perfectly well there is no high jump that you can take to prosperity. There is no magic carpet that will carry you over the devastated area of war to the sunny, verdant lands of peace—not even a carpet woven of words. Time, patience, hard work, sagaclous and careful administration, looking ahead, that will gradually bring us through.

## World Reaps War's Harvest.

But you cannot leap into prosperity. I know perfectly well that no measure which the State can devise can wipe out unemployment, bring prosperity to trade and provide customers in every market. There is the war to reckon with, and its consequences. Political economy is not such an intricate science that its professors would have you believe. It is all summed up in one inspired phrase: "Whatseever a man sow, so shall he also reap." The world sowed destruction, slaughter and havoc, and it may reap poverty, privation, sorrow and suffering.

I know you cannot repair it by any magic means in a year or two, or three. But that does not mean you must adopt a negative attitude. It is an attitude which says the nation is tired. Let it go to bed. The patient must be kept quiet. There must not be any exertion.

JEERS AT HIS OPPONENTS; TALKS OF FEAR OF BRAINS

OLLOWING are excerpts from Mr. Lloyd George's Glasgow speech:

Parties and political combinations . . have fallen asunder in the past, but there have always been great, deep moving and explosive reasons. . . . There was something that went to the consciences, hearts and intelligence of the people. There were differences. Could anybody tell me why, or where, there is a difference of opinion or a change in policy?

There is my old friend, my present friend and, I hope, my future friend, Bonar Law. I am fighting no personal battle. I should be ashamed if I were to invite the verdict of 21,000,000 electors upon a personal issue. I won't do it.

An act of Government-of a successful Government-is to secure the ablest and best and most experienced minds to direct the affairs of the country. What has happened? . . . Many of the ablest men, whose services were placed at the disposal of the State, are not available to the new Government. . . . Do you know them? There is Balfour, one of the most brilliant and most distinguished men among the great statesmen of the . . . The services he rendered (at the Washington conference) not merely to the Empire but to humanity . . . are

There are people who don't like brains. They are afraid of them. They think they'll go off. They are shunned, believe me, in every business, and statesmanship is no exception.

I don't want to say a word about their successors (the new Cabinet), but I'm entitled to say this: Look at them! There's not one of them, in achievement, experience or balance-and I'm entitled to say this—whom their best friends would compare with the men they have supplanted.

We passed through the great storm because we worked together. I was then on the bridge; I am now in the forecastle. But I like the quarters. . . . But let me, as an old mariner who has weathered many gales, let me utter one word of warning: There is a worse hurricane coming from another quarter (labor) and I appeal to all not to endanger this glorious old ship by quarrels as to what master shall be on the bridge, what men in the company or what color the uniform that they wear.

sand millions on the war, and the whole world is poor. You must remember that it is the world that buys, as well as sells. It is no use saying that the need is greater than ever. If you judge a customer that way, then a tramp will be a much better customer for Sauchlehall (a. famous tomer for Sauchiehall (a famous street in Glasgow) than our chair-

The need is greater, but the means are less. The world is in rags, and the whole continent has got to travel many weary, weary miles before .t gets back to where it was before the war.

There is no use saying you are going to put all that right by talking about tranquillity—talking about tranquillity and stability or negative adjectives—by substituting Baldwin for Horne.

In 1922

three generations of Wards.

early this month.

You cannot do it. We must put all minds into it, all our energy, all our fortitude into it, and above all, we must work together. That is the only chance.

must work together. That is the only chance.

But don't forget meanwhile that a million are out of work. They have shown exemplary gatience. There is nothing more creditable in the history of the working classes of this country than the way they have behaved in the face of privation the last year or two. But, don't say to them when they have got to face short time. "Your attitude toward us does not matter." There is peril in it.

As I came up Scotland, crossing the Cheviots, I saw the hills as the train ran through rather a fierce blizzard, and I said, "Winter is coming and I,300,000 are out of work." There was no use in pulling down the blinds to shut out that blizzard. Society cannot curl up in the winter like a bear with its accumulated food and water until springtime and then wake up and

show they have survived. We must look the problem in the face. We must see what can be done. If anything can be done it is our business to do

#### Cooperation Won War.

The war was won by the cooperation of all classes. If the Glasgow employers and the Glasgow workmen had not put their strength into it we could not have won. I do not say that cooperation has been brought to an end. We must work together right to the end and face their difficulties as we faced our own, face them with sympathy and intelligence and not propose exotic schemes. And we must

as we faced our own, face them with sympathy and intelligence and not propose exotic schemes. And we must not fuss and muddle about it. We must see what can he done invorder to help them until the terrible times of depression pass away.

I am frankly delighted that at his meeting in Glasgow Bonar Law promised to give a fair examination of a proposal already formulated to deal with unemployment by the late Government. We had certain schemes prepared which I think would have been helpful to trade and industry, and if you help trade and industry you help employment. Our schemes for the development of the Empire and the encouragement of Industry at home are to receive a fair examination at the hands of Bonar Law's Government, and as far as they can they will extend the improvement. I am glad of that. I rejoice. We also had proposals to look after the land—very important proposals—and I hope he will promise to give the same sympathetic consideration to these proposals as well. This is not the time for detail. I hope to do it later. But I'll be glad if he will give the same promise.

#### Warns Against Recklessness.

He must above all take more care not to convert wretchedness into recklessness. I am also glad that he has not joined in the silly cry against conferences. He has had so much experience as to what can be achieved by conferences that he realizes their importance in conducting the businesses of the continents of Europe and America, that the men who have got the affairs of the continents in charge should meet face to face and discuss them.

He did say one word about Genca which I cannot pass by. He said that the Genoa conference ought not to have been held unless we were quite sure it would succeed. I do hope the new Government—and I am speaking as one who has had great experience with conferences—will not act on the principle that they will never enter a conference unless they are quite sure it will achieve everything expected.

Sces Slippery Climb. He must above all take more care

#### Sees Slippery Climb.

These conferences are just like steps cut in the ice when you are climbing a difficult slope. If you think you can take a jump to the summit of the Matterhorn, better step down. You must do it step by step. It is a slippery climb. It is a dangerous climb, but by tenacity, determination and a resolute vow that you'll not fall back until the summit has been reached you'll get there. But you must have energy and determination. You can-

Hugh Ward opened a small bake shop in Broome Street, New York, the beginning of what has become

the Ward Baking Company proclaimed the warranty of bread purity and quality reproduced here, a bond that has guaranteed every Ward Product continuously

from that day to this, the fore-runner of similar pledges put forth by others.

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hygienic and sanitary law has been observed

in their manufacture.

WARD BAKING CO.

nounced a new double or twin milk loaf

WARD'S DOUBLE XX MILK BREAD

which has behind it:

We do warrant and guarantee that this bread

not do it in a very limp way. What we want is real unity. There is a precipice at the left and a precipice at the right, and the man who wants to go to the right leaps as far as he can from the left, forgetting that there is also a precipice there.

Stick to the middle course. Give a wide berth to the abyss on both sides and we will pull through. That is our position. We have had a breaking up of this great combination and the nation has been asked to express its opinion. I am sorry for the nation and the Government. There is something that has happened for which no reason is assigned, and they've got to clear it up.

What is the importance of this? That the breach which has been made shall not be irreparable, otherwise you will find grave, dangerous elements marching through to the destruction of the city. In Scotland you have faced the problem with the usual good sense of your people. The chairman said I did not understand Scotsmen. I understand them very well. That is why I had such a number of them around me in the Ministry of Munitions and in the Cabinet, I went to the Ministry of Munitions determined to pick the best men I could for each branch. One morning I awoke and found myself surrounded with Scotsmen—the same thing happened with the Cabinet.

The greatest grievance I have against Bonar Law, the one thing I am angry about, is that he says he chose Sir Joseph MacLay for the shipping department. He didn't. It was my choice. He can take my job, but

ping department. He didn't. It was my choice. He can take my job, but I am not going to let him say that he selected Si. Joseph MacLay.

You can destroy the coalition, but before you do they are going to put up a pretty good fight. The coalition supporters put the country first in the war. They still put it there. That created enemies for us, bitter enemies, relentless enemies, who are now pursuing us. The time will come, I am sure, when you will need the help of every man to save the community from disastrous experiments which

of every man to save the community from disastrous experiments which bring ruin with them. Don't you throw away any help because you cannot feel that sure.

We passed through the great storm because we worked together. I was then on the bridge. I am now in the forecastle. But I like the quarters. I like still better the ship's company. But let me, as an old mariner who has weathered many gales, let me utter one word of warning. There is a worse hurricane coming from another quarter, and I appeal to all not to endanger this glorious old ship by quarrels as to what master shall be on the bridge, what men in the company or what color uniform they shall wear.

#### AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN STANDS AS UNIONIST

Says No Difference of Principle Separates Them.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Oct. 28 (Asso ciated Press) .- In an election manifest

The people assembled on the railway banks all along the route. His Falkirk speech was made from a bridge across the tracks. At Linlithgow another large crowd gave him an ovation and demanded a speech.

In Edinburgh there were wonderful scenes of welcome. The streets were thronged with shouting men and women, the Saturday half holiday giving thousands who otherwise would have been unable to leave their work an opportunity to take part in the great demonstration. Mr. Lloyd George's progress

Franklin Simon & Co.

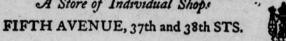
WONDERFUL RECEPTION

Cheering Crowds Greet Him All Along His Way.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 28.—Mr. Lloyd leorge's journey from Glasgow to Edin-

burgh to-night by special train was

A Store of Individual Shops



burgh to-night by special train was as triumphant as the remarkable reception given him at Glasgow. A great crowd saw him off at Glasgow. At the first stop, Falkirk, he was awakened from sleep and hust'ed out of the car, where a crowd of several thousand awaited him.

The chairman of the improvised meeting began a eulogistic speech, but was promptly suppressed by the Lloyd George party, so that the former Fremier could speak before the train went on.

The people assembled on the railway banks all along the route. His Falkirk speech was made from a bridge across the tracks. At Linlithgow another large crowd gave him an ovation and de-

KAISER ASKS GIFTS BE

OMITTED AT WEDDING

Court Pastor to Officiate; Count Bentinck Best Man.

Just Arrived on S. S. Majestic

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The accumulated knowledge and bread-making skill of

This twenty-year-old warranty of quality and purity. And our assurance that it is made in strict accordance

with the recommendations of the United States Com-

mittee on Food Standards for milk bread, approved

by the Association of State and Federal Dairy, Food,

and Drug Departments in convention at Kansas City

'Milk Bread is the bread obtained by baking a wheat bread dough in which not less than one-third (1/3) of the water ingredient has been replaced by milk or the constitutents of milk solids in proportions normal for whole milk. It conforms to the moisture limitation for wheat bread."

Ward's DOUBLE XX MILK BREAD is not only a bread of double-extra quality, but is a "bread-and-

Don't be satisfied with general statements about the milk content of your bread. The opinion of bakers differs in the amount of milk a milk bread should contain. So a standard has been set up in Washington. And the Ward Baking Company, leading, as always, is the first to give the public the benefit of a spontaneous and complete compliance with that standard.

If you want a bread that can be eaten at meals and between meals with the relish that only plenty of pure, whole milk can give when added to the other ingredients as the Ward Baking Company guarantees them to you, mixed and baked in the Ward snow white temples of cleanliness and distributed under the most modern and scrupulously sanitary conditions; if you want the very latest and best that is to be had anywhere or at any price in a white bread, be sure that your grocer supplies you, beginning tomorrow, with Ward's DOUBLE XX MILK BREAD. Buy the loaf that cuts out the quibble and puts in the milk in definite stated quantity.

When there is a better bread Ward will bake it; you may depend upon it.

WARD BAKING COMPANY